

This IRNA Report is a product of Inter-Agency Assessment mission conducted and information compiled based on the inputs provided by partners on the ground including; government authorities, affected communities/IDPs and agencies.

Situation overview

Following reported bombings and claims of displacement in Raja Town. The Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) in WBeG State requested OCHA to facilitate and lead and IRNA mission in the county to verify claims of displacement and assess the general Humanitarian and protection situation of both old and new caseloads of IDPs in the County.

The IRNA team had two major objectives:

- 1) To assess the humanitarian impact of the displaced population in Raja town as a result of the alleged Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) bombardment on the 30th Dec 2014, 23rd March, 7th and 10th April 2015 in Deleba and Deim-,Jalab, Ringi Payam in Raja County. The displaced people reportedly fled to Raja town and Menemba.
- 2) To assess the humanitarian and Protection needs of the old IDP caseload in Mememba B that fled from Hufra-nash in 2006 and former Darfurian IDPs in Boromedina. WFP and partners provides food aid and other humanitarian assistance to these groups to date. Now it is widely believe that the two communities have sufficiently integrated into their host communities with diversified livelihoods strategies. WFP is contemplating on re-strategizing its food assistance to the displaced communities that will also benefit the host in order to avoid community resentments particularly when both the displaced and the host communities are sharing the same basic social services. In order to enable WFP reach an informed decision to re-strategies their humanitarian assistance to the two displaced communities, the IRNA team was requested to look into the food security and livelihoods situation of the IDPs and make recommendations for the way forward.

The recent IDPs in Raja town some 63HHs fled from series of alleged SAF bombardments from Deim-Jalab and Kparakpara, River Boro and Delaba communities, north of Raja County. Also in Raja Town, some 43hh IDPs fled aerial bombardment from Sirimalaga and Kafiandibei on the 25th of May 2012 when Antonov planes coming from the North.

From the above assessment focused, the IRNA team made the following observations:

- 1) That the number of the Darfurian IDPs in Boromdina has swelled from little over 2000 individuals in 2008 to some 6663 individuals currently living in the camp.
- 2) There is a strong desire for a change of status from IDPs to Refugees from the Darfurian IDPs in Boromedina. The men argued that after independent they should no longer be referred to as IDPs and that Government and UNHCR should regularize their status. However, the women said that men make decisions on issues that affect their lives.
- 3) There are simmering tensions between the Darfurian IDPs and the host communities over food distributions in the two communities.
- 4) In all locations livelihoods among the displaced population and host communities are mostly petty trading, farming done by men and women, hunting, fishing mainly done by men and gathering of wild fruits and vegetables are done by women to augment family incomes.
- 5) The IDPs and host population shares community assets such as health, schools, market, water resources and land for cultivation.
- 6) The Darfurian IDPs pressed willingness to repatriate when there is total peace and adequate security in their areas of return in Darfur.
- 7) The IRNA team firmly believes that communities north of raja will continue to remain vulnerable and food insecure due to erratic rainfall patterns throughout the County coupled with the constant threat of aerial bombardment from the north and compounded by the terrible road networks. The recent IPC result release toward the end of May, classified the entire County as critical (phase 3). This effectively means areas visited by the IRNA team require food aid during the lean season.

Key recommendations from the IRNA:

- 1), FAO and partners implementing food security interventions should support the IDPs and host communities with viable seeds, tools, agrochemicals and agricultural extension support services in a timely manner for quick impact. At the same time WFP should strengthens its Food for asset program to support both the displaced population and the host communities.
- 2), Due to erratic rainfall and terrible road networks, WFP should continue with food assistance to the displaced population in the county and conduct a gradual phasing process within two years period (equivalent for two cropping seasons). During the transitional period, displaced communities in Boromedina and Mememba B should be supported with agricultural inputs and food for Asset. After the two years period, another inter-agency assessment should be done to re-assess food security situation of the displaced population and an appropriate decision taken.
- 3), Boromedina: RRC, head chiefs of host and IDPs communities, other local authorities, and AFOD to explore reconciliation and coexistence mechanisms. Protection Actors in Wau will advocate with authorities and host communities on further activities for IDP-host peaceful coexistence with IDPs.

Site overview

[Insert maximum 2 picture(s) of assessed site in the boxes below.]

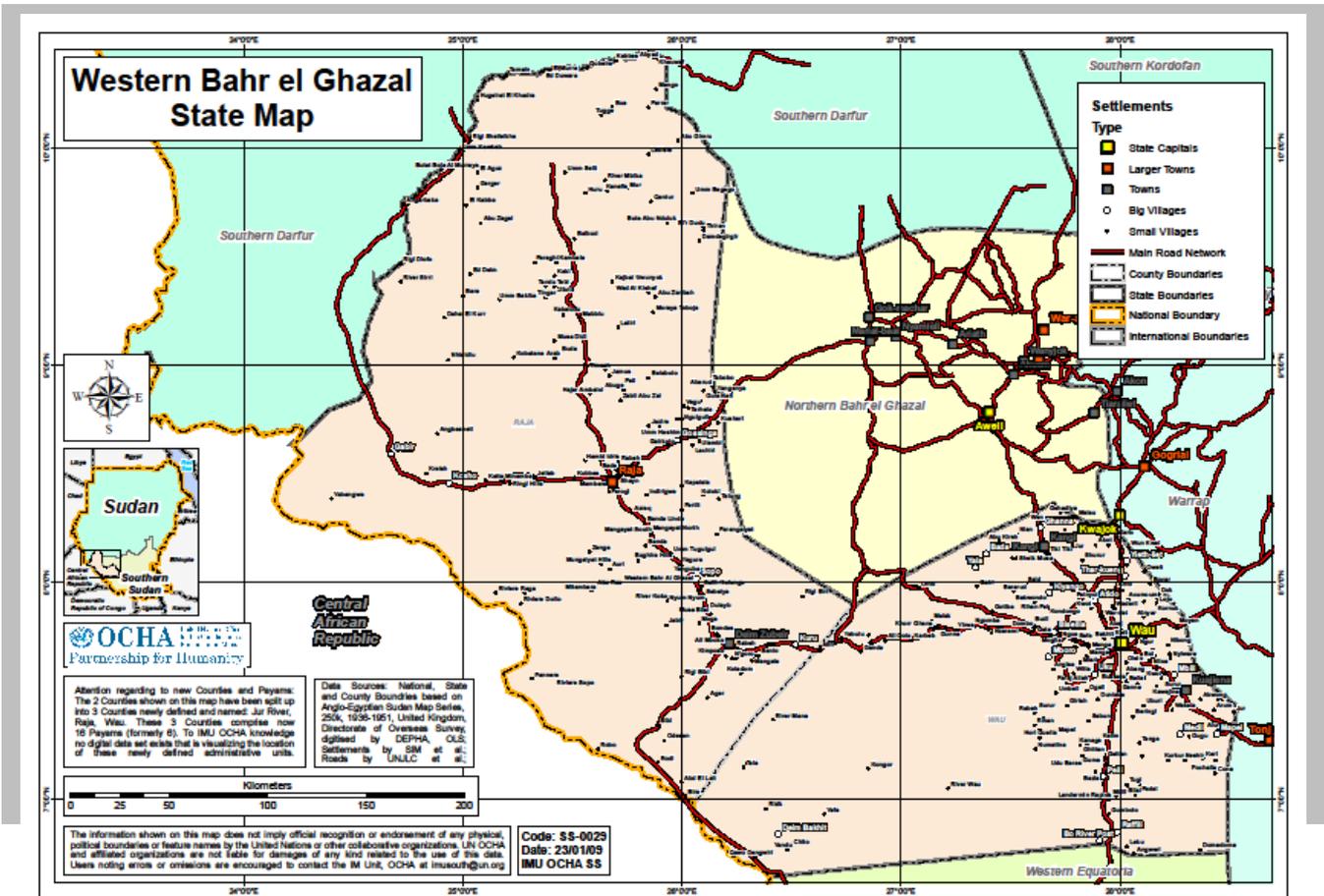


Figure 1: Road condition between Raja and Bor Medina



Figure 2: An eight (8) months old severely malnourished child in Bor Medina

Location map



Drivers and underlying factors:

The 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement requires a return to the 1956 border, if this requirement is implemented, the Kafia Kingi enclave will become part of Raga county in the Southern Sudanese state of Western Bahr al-Ghazal. Until then, tensions remains between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan people's Liberation Army (SPLA) over the disputed enclave of Kafia kingi, one of the five payams of Raja County along the border with South Darfur. Reportedly, the enclave has two distinct features that make it attractive and a potentail hotspot for both the Republic of Sudan and South Sudan. Firstly it is beleive to be rich in mineral wealth. Copper has been mined in Hofrat al-Nahas since early times; and there may also be deposits of gold, uranium or petroleum. Secondly the enclave is militarily sensitive. This is where conflict in Darfur has interacted with conflict in Southern Sudan, with intermitted clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Darfurian pastoralists. Reportedly, Sudan Armed Forces invaded, and occupied Hufra-Nash till to date, consequently displacing the local inhabitants. 265 registered individuals from 52HHs of IDPs fled from Hufra-Nas in 2006 to 2008 and settled in "Menamba B" in Raja County. Though very remote possiblity of a sudden resurgence in LRA attacks in the north of Raja, the threat however still remains. Intermittent clashes are usually reported between organised forces and the Falata from Tulus Western Buram, South of Nyala town, South Darfur who are mostly nomadic people with frequent movements into south Sudan for grazing of their animal. The Ambororo factor also poses security threat in the County as the nomadic group usually blends with the Falata across the border to grace the cattle in the south. Although the WBeG state authorities have issued an ultimatum requesting all Ambororos to depart from WBEG in 2011, the nomadic groups continues to cross the border into south with their livestock.

Intermittent aerial bombardments allegedly by Antenov planes from the North in pursuit of Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) a militia group fighting in Darfur continue to unsettle the local population. Since December 2014 to April 2015, civilians in Deleba, Demjalab and Khor-Shamam villages have been subjected to series of Antenov bombardment allegedly from Sudan. As such less livelihood activities are being practice due to fear of dropping bombs and UXOs. In Deim-Jalab 2 out of 48 bombs recently dropped by the Antenov remained unexploded. In addition to insurgency criminal elements also poses serious threat to the peace and security of the inhabitants of the county. The County Commissioner narrowly escaped harrowing death when his convey came under attack by an unknown gun men. In May, four (4) fishermen were attacked and killed by unknown gun men along Yabolu River.

Scope of the crisis and humanitarian profile

The general humanitarian situation in the assessed locations is precarious. Continuous threats from Aerial bombardments by antenov aircrafts coming from the North has kept the population in constant fear and many people on their toes ready to flee to safe location such as Raja town. Around March this year, some 63HHs of IDPs from Daleba, Deim-Jalab and Kparakpara and River Boro fled to Raja Town when their communities came under series of alleged SAF bombings on the 27 March, and on the 7th and 10 April 2015. On the 25th of May 2012, over 227hh IDPs fled aerial bombardment by Antenov from Sirimalaga and Kafiandibei swelling the population of Raja Town.

Erratic rainfall patterns and rampant displacement of the population from farming communities has also compounded the food insecurity situation in the assessed Payams. Hunger is now looming in the communities and the situation is set to get grimmer if no intervention is made to address the growing food insecurity for the IDPs and host communities. A random nutritional survey done by a nutrition specialist (member of the IRNA team) reveals a number of children already malnourished or showing signs of malnourishment. As the rains intensifies the trunk roads will be inundated and the Boro river and streams crisscrossing the county will over flow their banks causing massive flooding and effectively cutting off Payams north of Raja Town from the rest of the County and the state. Humanitarian interventions are only possible during the dry season.

Some 6663 former Darfurian IDPs that fled from South Darfur around 2006 established settlement two kilometers from Boromedina Town, while over 265 individuals IDPs that fled from, Hufra-Nash in 2006 and 2008 settled in "Menamba B" in Raja County. These old caseload of IDPs are still receiving food assistance from WFP. Insecurity, terrible road networks and erratic rainfall patterns has kept majority of the people leaving north of raja food insecure as indicated by the recently released IPC result which classified the County at phase 3.

Current population figures¹

County/Payam/Boma	Location	Total Population (RRC)	IRNA Figures	Host population				Displaced Population				Sources	Notes
				M	F	B	G	M	F	B	G		
RAJA County	Raja town Payam	85,000	315	4590	2125	1785		170	79	66		RRC	
Boro-medina	Boro Medina Town	15,000	6,663	8100	3750	3150		3598	1665	1399		RRC	
Ringi Payam	Menemba Boma	6000	826	3240	1500	1260		446	207	173		RRC	
Ringi Payam	Demjalab Boma	2000	800	1080	500	420		432	200	168		RRC	
Ringi Payam	Gesebora	2000		1080	500	420						RRC	
Ringi Payam	Katta	8000	3,000	4320	2000	1680		1620	750	630		RRC	

Disclaimer: figures are calculated using the global formula to extract the number of children and women in a given population.

Status of the population in the affected area

All the IDPs in the location visited required food and other humanitarian assistance. The most affected from this population are women and children who are surviving mainly on leaves, wild fruits, roots and nuts from the forest. If no meaningful intervention is carried out in the assessed communities, sooner or later people will embark on negative coping mechanism as food and livelihood insecurity looms large in these Counties.

The Boro medina IDPs' children are at risk. The school is far from their communities, children had to trek several minutes before getting to school and often exposed to snake bites along the routes to school. Girls are removed from school at an early age to the early pregnancies and arranged marriages. Raja IDPS' children can't afford to pay registration fee and other forms of payments consequently keeping them out of school and more affected is the girl child.

Key response priorities

[Briefly highlight top priority actions for response. Add clusters as required.]

Education cluster:

- SMOE to look into the issue of lack of teachers in schools and possibilities to identify some more teachers to deploy in the schools. Recruitment should take into consideration the gender dimensions (female teachers)
- The SOME and Education actors should continue raising awareness for the girl child education.
- Emergency distribution of scholastic materials to the schools especially chalks
- Provide psychosocial support to teachers and pupils in communities that are experiencing frequent bombing and displacements.
- Construction of Pit Latrines in all the schools but should be segregate by sex and gender for the students and the teachers with hand washing facilities installed
- Drilling of boreholes in the schools that lack access to clean drinking water.
- Introduction of Feeding Programs in schools (WFP).

Health Cluster

- Raja county health department to confirm distribution of all needed and important drugs to the hard to reach areas in the county before heavy rains (anti malaria needed in Minamba and I.V fluids in Boro Medina)

¹ Based on best available figures for initial planning purposes, valid until independent registration is completed

- State ministry of health to resend the fridge to Boro Medina to resume routine vaccination as the area is highly populated.
- Raja county health department to resume sending cold boxes with frozen ice packs and vaccine to the health facilities for routine vaccination activities as a short term solution while preparing for sending a solar fridge to the highly populated areas for vaccination as a long term solution.
- County authorities with the specialized partners to assist improving the roads situation.
- Raja county health department to resend the two (2) midwife to their duty station in Diem Jallab who got displaced to Raja town.
- WASH cluster to assist providing additional water source in Katta and Boromedina.
- National ministry of health in collaboration with WHO to send experts and entomologists to do research on the increased cases of Epilepsy in WBG state and if it's linked with the present river blindness in the region.
- Mectizan to be distributed to the Darfurian IDPs in Boro Medina.
- State and national ministry of health to provide anti venom and anti-Asthmatic drugs to Boro Medina health facility.
- State ministry of health to provide laboratory reagent to Boro medina health facility.

Nutrition

- Continuous monitoring of the nutrition and food security situation in the location visited
- Active case finding of malnourished children should be done in surrounding villages.
- Immediate repositioning of nutrition supplies by core pipeline organization.
- A more comprehensive nutrition assessment should be done to reveal the actual GAM and SAM rates.
- Immediate supply of Plumpy nuts at the health facility, especially Boro-medina.
- Awareness on food production and livelihood especially the food for Asset project to be reinforced using good community approach clear explanation of the steps taken in the project community involvement and full participation by all the households.
- Provision of seeds/Tools for the parents or caretakers to have kitchen gardening around their houses to supplement food for both the children and mothers/caretakers.
- Awareness for community members on food security and agriculture.
- Provision of seeds and tools according to observation the only fruits the entire communities have is only mangoes there should be different types of fruits seedling and fruits stems (grafted fruit stem). To rescue the situation as a long term/sustainability.
- Communities do not have enough food stuff there is food shortage that may call for a general food distribution.
- There are malnourished pregnant and lactating mothers.

FSL:

- Result of last IPC classified Raja County under phase 3 (critical), then vulnerable residents in Kata and Boor Medina is most likely to be verified, registered and supported with food before the lean season.
- Expansion of FFA activities in the assessed Communities to address the growing food insecurity in the County.
- IDPs from Diem Jalab who are willing to return home for cultivation should be supported with returnees rations.
- IDPs from Deleba, Gossinga Khor Shamam and Barabara should be verified, registered and supported with food on Monthly basis.
- Vulnerable residents in Raja Town should be verified registered and supported during the lean season.
- Provision of fishing gears, Seeds and tools in all the locations assessed.

NFIs

- To have partner with capacity and good understanding of NFI's cluster guideline approach.
- RRC to generate the list of the IDP's per their respective areas/villages prior to the verification visit.
- Prepositioning of the items to meet any emergency scenarios that may come up in the future.
- Response to the present caseload in Raga covering all IDP's.

Protection

- Boro Medina: RRC, head chiefs of hosts and IDPs communities, other local authorities, and AFOD to explore reconciliation and coexistence mechanisms. Protection Actors in Wau will advocate with authorities and host communities on further activities for IDP-host peaceful coexistence with IDPs

- Advocacy on education: Engage education partners on awareness on the plight of girl children.
- Advocacy on genital mutilation: Engage health, education and other protection partners to study the prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Prevalence dynamics will inform and form redress actions.
- Referral on food and beneficiary protection: Bromedina communities call for targeted food distribution to both vulnerable hosts and IDPs considered. WFP (IP AFOD) and RRC called upon to review the scale of “food for assets” projects, particularly with respect to benefits the hosts.
- Follow up on specific support to identified person with specific needs (children, women, elderly) in Raja town.

Humanitarian access

Physical access

There are Telecommunication network systems in Raja town and Bromedina. Communities in-between Raja and Bromedina do not have telecommunication networks. The entire Raja County is only accessible during the dry spell when the roads are completely dried. During the raining season the rivers over flown their banks causing flooding along the road rendering most of the communities completely in accessible. The dangers of UXO remains in the communities visited due to alleged SAF bombings. Two UXOs are reported in Deim Jalab and the possibility for more lying elsewhere with risk for the unsuspecting population.

Humanitarian access

There are visible police and Military presence in all the community for Protection and maintenance of law and order. However the heavy presence of the Military and militia groups within the civilian populations in communities visited in the North of Raja was a cause of concerns for possible human rights violations and gender based violent, although no incidents were reported or observed by the IRNA team during the time of the assessment. Responding to the humanitarian services needs to be conducted with caution; mainstreaming protection in the delivery of assistance may help to mitigate possible abuses.

Key findings

[Provide findings by cluster. Insert clusters alphabetically and as appropriate.

Use bullet points and clear, concise language

Recommendations must be actionable and link directly to ‘Next steps’ section]

FSL- Cluster

Key findings

- The food security situation in the 3 assessed locations (Raja Town, Deim Jalab, Mememba “A” and “B” Kata and Bromedina IDP settlement is critical as indicated in the May IPC findings. The Intermittent aerial bombardment unsettles the local population which is constantly displacement in different locations in Raja County. There were limited farming activities in 2014 due to insecurity. With intermittent insecurity, and erratic rainfall the assessed populations are unable to carry out normal livelihood activities including farming activities. As a result, majority of households have been disturbed to grow medium term sorghum (May-August) as their main stable food.
- Last year food production shrunk quite substantially. This has reduced the availability of seeds for planting this cropping season thus, leaving most households food insecure. From observation, most households have already depleted their crop harvests from last season and are in need of humanitarian assistance. Currently, the people are depending mainly on support from family members, friends and collection of wild fruits Mango fruit, wild fruit and vegetable (wild Yam) alternative coping strategies. Most household depleted their stocks from last harvest and depend on Mango fruit, wild fruit and vegetable (wild Yam) to cope up.
- The high back market rate of the US dollars is affecting business in the assessed Prices of imported commodities have skyrocketed in all the locations visited. Many household cannot afford to buy food items to meet their household food requirements.
- The retail prices of cereals (sorghum and maize) and wheat flour observed mixed trends from March-May has significantly stood above last-year average price.

- The IDPs in Mememba are requesting the renewal of ration cards while host community involved in Road, crop farming and gardening of FFA Modality are not receiving WFP food assistance since the beginning of FFA projects, hence creating sort of mistrust on WFP though community mobilization and sensitization was done by CP and RRC in absence of WFP.
- Hunting, fishing, honey collection and gathering of wild fruits is also carried out in a small scale to augment family incomes and as supplementary means of livelihood.
- Household involved in FFA projects are not receiving their dues since the beginning of the project (51 participants for Road project, 52 participant for crop farming and 22 participant for gardening). creating tension of why IDPs are benefiting while they are not
- Most household members are either infected by River blindness or Epilepsy contributing for vulnerability of most household.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Result of last IPC classified Raja County under phase 3 (critical), then vulnerable residents in Kata and Boor Medina is most likely to be verified, registered and supported with food before the lean season.
- Expansion of FFA activities in the assessed Communities to address the growing food insecurity in the County.
- IDPs from Diem Jalab who are willing to return home for cultivation should be supported with returnees rations.
- IDPs from Deleba, Gossinga Khor Shamam and Barabara should be verified, registered and supported with food on Monthly basis.
- Vulnerable residents in Raja Town should be verified registered and supported during the lean season.
- Provision of fishing gears, Seeds and tools in all the locations assessed.

Protection

Overall protection issues

- An overview of the protection situation conducted in Boro Medina, Raja, Deim-Jalab, Mememba B and Katta. Extent of displacements reviewed. Indicators of context and trends established. IDPs and hosts seem bonding, except that sharing available resources threatens to cause rifts. Two UXOs reported in Birtanga, in Deim-Jalab.
- IRNA team met with the Area RRC, County Commissioner, Payam Executive Officer and Community Leaders, as key informants. Direct observations were made. There were group discussions with children, women and men. Overall, there was no imminent threat in regards to the protection of civilians, with the presence of SPLA, Police and other organized forces in Raja County, and especially in volatile Ringi Payam (Boro Medina).
- Raja County is hosting a number of displaced persons. IDPs and host communities are facing challenges in terms of very low standards of living. High numbers of women and children were seen among households.
- Leadership structures in host communities have been very helpful in addressing situations of persons with specific needs such as unaccompanied and separated children, households headed by single parents or grandparents, child headed households and groups at high risks. For example, communities singled out: 18 elderly without support; 12 girls, 2 boys as separated children; 01 child sustained injuries during air-bombs, now hospitalized in Raja Hospital.
- **GBV overall prevalence and concerns**
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is an undercover but a celebrated practice in the area. FGM is allegedly massively practiced, in areas visited, linked to cultural beliefs. It is started as earlier as to three months born babies. Rape is common (perpetrated armed security personnel, SPLA was mentioned, though civilians were also involved. Area chief adopted some regulations for rape at SSP 4,000. As such frequency reduced rape. Early and forced marriages were reported. Girl child dropout of school is high. *Girl child education is at bleak.* Girls are confined to household work, selling in markets, and early marriage reported at as early as 13 years. IDP girls are most reported at risk, as part of coping. Few girl children reach class eight.

Educational challenges

- No scholastic materials for IDPs and host children; Teachers are community volunteers; Some IDPs constrained to pay school fees due to low or no livelihood options; Girl child dropout of school is high. Very few women were seen in the meetings. A few women joined the meetings later, upon request from the female assessment team members. Even when they came in, they sat at a distance in a separate tree.

IDP situation in Raja town

- IDPs here were from Dem Jallab, Deleba, Sirmulanga and Gossinga.

- After the 2015 series of air-bombs in Diem Jallab, families fled into two directions: some to Raja town and others to Minamba. Others displaced Raja town came from Deleba and Ngosinga. Bombardments rained from 23 March 2015 through 7-10 April 2015.
- IDPs started arriving in Raja town on 22 April 2015. IDPs integrated within host community and distributed in the following villages: Mayongo, Hai-Tahrir, Hai-Gave, Wakkalna and Khor Govo.
- Human life impact: One reported dead and 8 injuries among them 1 boy. All were discharged after treatment at Raja Civil hospital, with exception of the boy who developed psychological depression. 63 HH 325 individuals and more were reportedly displaced to Raja town. IDPs in Raja town, though integrated into host communities, their conditions remain dire.
- IDPs have not been registered: neither by RRC County Secretary nor other partners, and the explanation is due to absence of response support in the area. They cope with the situation through a casual works: cleaning farms, cutting woods and selling charcoal. No disease outbreaks reported. IDPs mostly integrated within host communities. IDPs however raised their main concern: inadequate food, noticeable in high malnutrition rates.

IDP situation at Dem Jallab

- Area chief noted that the number of displaced were about: 90 HH 760 individuals, 105 children.
- 48 bombs reportedly dropped onto the villages with military Antenovs by SAF (Sudan). Bombs destroyed the community farm. Communities got displaced to Raja town and Menamba. School was left without teachers. Birtanga village received two bombs that did not explode, and are a threat to surrounding communities.

IDP situation at Menamba

- Area chief reported there were IDPs, displaced from Diem Bushara 4 years ago. He estimated their number as 180 individuals, with 40 children, 80 female and 60 elderly. This adds up to a boma population of 826 individuals. According to him, no any other single person displaced from Diem Jallab still living in his villages. IDPs moved on to Raja town or returned to Dem Jallab.
- There was serious demand for food support under 'food for assets or work'. Area chiefs pointed out their disquiet about delays in food for asset/work support. For education, the chiefs voiced lack of trained teachers, inadequate learning materials, no syllabus; instead there are volunteer teachers who are always committed in cultivation activities in their gardens.

IDP situation at Katta

- Kata village is highly populated, up to 600 HH and 371 school children; but with no IDPs reported there.
- Presence of government army (SPLA), living with civilians, was reportedly associated with risks. Cases of young and or school girls and then abandoned without appropriate care increased. This has precipitated an increase in young girls dropping out of school noted common, even though this was also linked to absence of female teachers to guide girl children at school during puberty. Family breaks associated with extramarital relationships between persons in uniform and civilian wives. Higher rates of rape also linked.
- FGM reportedly massively practiced, in areas visited, linked to cultural beliefs. Communities actually make it as part of health practices amongst young girls. It is started as earlier as to three months born babies. Because the practice is apparently banned, women claim that their baby girls have worms in their private parts and so, the reason for the cuttings, if uncovered. In spite of advice to the contrary by health workers at area health centers during antenatal care, women value the practice of FGM. As such health units called for awareness and any such interventions from Raja town or Wau.

IDP situation at Boro Medina

- Executive Director pointed to the challenges of: road inaccessibility; issues of the status of 'IDPs' from Darfur since they claimed to be refugees; a single borehole in the area; LRA attacks and threats on his people. LRA reported attacks threaten people in farms and seriously affecting livelihoods.
- IDPs were displaced, over nine years ago, from various localities in South Darfur like Nyala, Rado, Burom. This was around 24 June 2006; precisely, before South Sudanese independence. IDP population has no much difference in terms of cultural background, and they settled in rural settlement. However, the settlement was not merged with the host community, and it is nearly surrounding the host community residences.
- At the onset of displacements in 2006, IDPs were received with a lot of hospitality, and the host community was very helpful to the IDPs. IDPs were gradually given land for settlement and land for farming. Hosts do share communal places for worship, market, water point, school and indeed much of the cultures. Water points seemed particularly constrained, given that even the government forces (SPLA) also share the few sources.
- A key protection concern raised and observed was the building bad relationships due to disputes between the hosts and IDPs. Disputes arose from the general food distribution that has reportedly largely targeted IDPs (Darfu rians) only, for years since 2006. Yet hosts were in dire situations too, and they hardly survived. IDPs were moreover increasingly perceived proud and abusive to host community members.

IDPs were accused of controlling the market, given their business acumen. IDPs were also accused of being very proud as they grew rich, yet many reportedly did so by selling humanitarian food. IDPs were thus associated with and escalating high prices of commodities in the market. Further, FFA or 'food for assets' assistance that used to benefit the host communities also got delays. Host communities therefore grew annoyed and demanded that they get included in further general food distribution. "If it's general food every member has to benefit; or else it should only be given to extremely vulnerable individuals of both hosts and IDPs," youth from host community bellowed, after they had organized themselves and stopped AFORD (WFP IP) from food distribution to the IDPs. Host communities further called upon humanitarians to also consider vulnerable individuals of hosts and IDPs in further food distributions.

- This tension got somewhat contained by area leaders: RRC, Payam Executive Officer, and AFOD. [An immediate solution was found to distribute 2-months-ration to the hosts and 1-month-ration to the IDPs.](#) IDP beneficiary figure is 1,967 individuals (AFORD, WFP IP). These are registered with ration cards. IDPs chief claims it to be 911 HH 6,663 individuals. However, there seems an undercurrent tension still existing, which threatens to turn into confrontation. For example, the information gathered was at groups' levels and not individuals; yet the few households interacted with seemed to harbor divergent views. In spite of and given the two different sets of leaderships for the hosts and IDPs, integration and living together is still constrained. Humanitarian team therefore recommended more reconciliation exercises shall be appropriate towards a permanent solution on peaceful coexistence.
- Overall safety and security: No reports on physical attacks or harassment and intimidation. IDPs apparently stay in a safe place and security. IDPs enjoy physical safety. IDPs seemed to have managed their status of displacement; as many do farming, trading and adopted the community leadership structure. This seems to have helped solve some individual and community problems. Hosts noted distant past experiences of LRA operations in the area, making households to flee to Raja or Wau for safety; a few that remained, chose to cluster. Within host communities and IDP settlement, there is government police that keeps law and order.
- On movements, representatives of IDPs explained that they (especially traders) are free to leave the country and go back to Darfur and return to the settlement at Boro Medina. Payam Administrator reechoed that there were no restrictions on freedom of movement. IDPs are free to choose to stay and go for cultivation. What was only stressed variously was the issue of mobility barriers: unsafe roads particularly because of bad road network and passing through deep forest and valleys.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Restating unambiguously the message that persons at Boro Medina are considered IDPs. This is much like other Darfurian communities in the rest of WBeG. Even though they have often known themselves as 'refugees.' These are not registered refugees; a status determined through a lengthy process, conducted by the Commission for Refugee Affairs. Moreover, they are part of a mix of persons of Darfurian background.
- Humanitarian team called up to undertake more reconciliation exercises at Boro Medina, between host communities and the IDPs, towards a permanent solution on peaceful coexistence. This is particularly important since there seemed undercurrent tensions still existing, which threatens to turn into confrontation.

Health Cluster:

Key findings

Raja IDPs from Diem Jallab, Deleba & Ngosingga:

- With the latest serial of bombatments in Diem Jallab, most of the families flee into 2 directions, some to Raja town and others to Minamba (B) for safety.
- Some IDPs displaced to Raja town from Deleba after the bombardment which occurred three times on 23rd March, 7th Apr and 10th Apr which left behind one death and 8 injuries, as well some people from Ngosingga village flees their homes and displaced to Raja town in spite no bombardment took place in Ngosingga but they fear the bombardment as they are very close to Deleba.
- In Raja town IDPs integrated within host community and distributed in the following villages:
- (Mayongo, Hai-Tahrir, Hai-Gave, Wakkalna and Khor govo).
- They cope with the situation by doing a casual works, cleaning farms, cutting woods and sailing charcoal.
- All mentioned villages are within the town and IDPs can easily access health services in Raja Hospital which far around (2-4km) from these villages.
- The hospital is fully equipped with the staff and the stock level of drugs is quite enough for the season.
- No any abnormal disease reported from IDPs.

Diem Jallab:

- Because of cultivation time the affected population found went to the farms, the chief informed that since the displacement due to bombardment on 30th December 2014 (around 48 air drops), some families still in

Raja town but those who return they found Monkeys destroyed all food stuff which was available. Nobody injured from the host community during the air drop time.

- He noted the population number in the area is around 90 something HH with 760 individuals, he added saying the available children during the assessment time is around 105 child.
- The overall situation was calm, no any abnormal diseases reported, (Mectizan) prophylaxis tablets to OV distributed and available.
- A number of 2 midwives remain in Raja town since the displacement time.
- The in charge for the health facility reported they received drug supply for 6 months.

Mememba (B):

- The general situation is calm except the serious demand for food support under FFA, the chief reported there is no any single IDP from Diem Jallab still in the his village as all returned to Diem Jallab or Raja town, the IDPs who are available in the ground are those who came from (Diem Bushara) 4 years ago and he estimated their number to be about (180 individuals) with 40 children.
- The total population in the area reported is 826 individuals.
- The in charge for the health facility reported that there is no any abnormal disease reported and they received drug supply for 6 months but they still need to anti malaria drugs.
- No any routine vaccination took place since March 2015 as no vaccine supply received from the county.
- The health facility is within the village, staffs are available.

Katta:

- The village is highly populated with no IDPs reported to be in the place.
- The general health situation is normal but there is risk of water born diseases as there is limited source of drinking water.
- The health facility building is too old as there is no renovation done since it constructed in 1953, labor room is very narrow and plastic cover for the delivery couch is needed. The midwife reported she used to conduct around 8-11 deliveries per month.
- No routine vaccination conducted since last March 25th as no vaccine supply received from the county as usual.
- WHO provided to the health facility some drug supply (a carton of basic unit and anti malaria tablets).

Boro Medina:

- The **executive director** for Boro Medina reported that they have challenges of road inaccessibility, identification of Darfurian IDPs status as they claimed to be refugees, only single borehole water in the area which chaired with IDPs as other hand pump destroyed and the issue of Epilepsy and OV diseases.
- The **host community chief** reported that LRA attacked and threatened his people in many farms which is seriously affected their cultivation season as well 2 years ago their cultivation destroyed by rats and insects.
- The general health condition is normal with no alert to any communicable disease apart from seasonal skin disease and the Epilepsy disease which is commonly found in the area and the prophylaxis (Mectizan) distributed to the host community **but not for the Darfurian IDPs**. On other side during the interview with the IDPs representative they declared no suspected OV or Epilepsy case reported from them during the 8 years which they spent in the area.
- **The in charge for the health facility** reported no routine vaccination done in the previous 2 months as no vaccine received from Minamba and the fridge got problem long time ago then has taken back to Wau for repair and not sent back.
- Snake bite cases last 2 months increased about 12-13 cases reported in compare of last year which reported only 2 cases, all these cases recover without complications after supportive treatment only as there is no anti venom available in the area.
- Around 15 people from the host communities are repeatedly come to the health facility after Asthmatic attack and no Asthmatic drugs available.
- The health facility lack intravenous fluids which are seriously needed as some cases brought with severe dehydration.
- The health facility is within the village only 2-3km from the IDPs side and they used to access it simply.
- A drug supply of 6 months provided to the health facility by the county health department.
- WHO provided Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) 1 carton basic unit, 1 carton diarrheal kit and anti-malaria tablets.
- The lab technician for the health facility reported lack of laboratory reagents.

Nutrition:

Key findings

- The main drivers to this crisis is community members are not cultivating enough food crops as they used to in the past years following the LRA insurgency in the Area and coupled with the recent insecurity according to the chief in boromedina.
- .Displacement of the community from Dileba to raja due insecurity.
- Lack of knowledge/awareness on different farming methods Lack of knowledge/awareness on different farming Lack of awareness on hygiene and sanitation thus affecting feeding and caring for the young ones.
- Too much dependent on relief.
- Lacks of seeds families depend on one type of food no balanced diet. Cultural practices where by women have no rights to say no to sexual intercourse when a man demands for it as a result there is very poor family planning in the whole county.
- Cultural practices where by women have no rights to say no to sexual intercourse when a man demands for it as a result there is very poor family planning in the whole county.
- Use of traditional herbs for treatment mothers and caretakers end up bringing children late after developing complications and they are brought to the hospital to managed medically.
- Lack of monitoring and supervision on the existing food for Asset (FFA) project.
- Poor infrastructure bad roads affected population cannot be access easily with intervention only during dry season which is not a food production period.
- Poor farming methods.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Provision of vehicle to the implementing partners to facilitate transportation of food and nonfood items also for monitoring and supervision of activities.
- Food distribution to the affected population.
- Supply of Plumpy nuts to the malnourished children.
- Training of the community volunteers on management of acute malnutrition.
- Awareness to community on food security, kitchen gardening, exclusive breastfeeding at least for 6 months, personal hygiene, hygienic way of food preparation and infant and young child feeding.
- Capacity building for the implementing partners on the ground.

Education Cluster:

- Lack of enough teachers for instant Ges Boro primary school with 2 teachers for p1-7
- Some schools are not functional – Deim-Jalab due to lack of teachers. Their teachers ran to Raja and never returned.
- Lack of scholastic materials for both teachers and the learners
- Lack of female teachers to guide the girl child.
- High dropout rate due to unwanted pregnancies and early marriages
- Absences of sanitary kits for the adolescent girls leading to absenteeism and eventually drop out.
- Decreased number of girls from p5-p8 as a result of the other causes mentioned above.
- Inadequate and poor preparation by the teachers due to little knowledge of the medium of instructions leading to under teaching.
- Poor hygiene and dangerous ways of food handling by schools.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response:

- Provision of scholastic materials to both learners and teachers
- Sanitary pads to be provided to the adolescent girl child in the schools
- Community sensitization on gender, girl child education and environmental sanitation.
- Capacity building trainings for teachers
- IDPS' children should be given financial assistance for their registration in the horst community schools
- A car (land cruiser) for running and monitoring these activities.

Next steps

[Indicate ICWG-endorsed cluster commitments based on the findings]

Cluster	Priority actions	Human and material resources needed	Responsible entity	By when
Health	-Preposition vaccination supply to Diem Jallab,	-Basic drugs/vaccines for routine immunization - Spare parts for the solar	- HNTtpo /SMoH - WHO	As soon as possible

	<p>Minamba, Katta and Boro Medina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of 2 midwives for Diem Jallab -distribution of Mectizan to the Darfurian IDPs. -Maintenance of Fridges/cold chain facilities to Boro Medina PHCC for EPI activities. -Provision of anti venom and Asthmatic drugs to Boro Medina PHCC -provision of laboratory reagents - Advocate for Epilepsy research due to increase cases in Raja county. 	<p>fridges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Qualified Clinical Officer -Anti venom & Asthmatic drugs Laboratory reagents. -Research Expert 		
FSL	<p>Immediate monthly food assistance for IDPs from Deleba, Gossinga Khor Shamam and Parabara in Raja Town.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable residents in the assessed community should be verified, registered and supported with food before the lean season. - FFA activities should be supported in the assessed locations. <p>Immediate livelihoods support including distribution of fishing gears, seeds and tools.</p>	<p><i>Assorted food commodities, and agricultural inputs</i></p>	<p>WFP, SMOA,FAO</p>	<p><i>As soon as possible.</i></p>
Nutrition:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continuous monitoring of the nutrition and food security situation -Active case finding of malnourished children. -Immediate prepositioning of nutrition supplies 	<p><i>Nutritional supplies</i></p>	<p>HNTpo, SMOH, Unicef,AFOD ,WFP</p>	<p><i>As soon as possible</i></p>

-A more comprehensive nutrition assessment should be done to reveal the actual GAM and SAM rates.

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emergency distribution of scholastic materials and sanitary pads for girls. -Community sensitization on girl child education -Capacity building for teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary pads for girls • Incentives for the IDPS' children for their registration and fees payments • School bags • Land cruiser 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFOD • UNICEF • WFP 	June-September 2015.
WASH	-Rehabilitation of damaged bore holes in Raja Town, in all the visited locations on the County.	<i>Spare parts</i>	<i>UNICEF, DWASA</i>	<i>As soon as possible</i>
Protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Family tracing and reunification (FTR) for the reported SC (12 girls and 2 boys) - Government to improve the security and protection of civilian population along communities from bombardment, -Removal of the two UXO in Deim Jalab -Advocate of the education of the girl child. -Advocate the elimination of harmful practices against women and girls (FGM) and early/forced marriages 	<i>Protection kits</i>	UNHCR, County authorities, RRC and Protection partners	<i>As soon as possible.</i>
NFI	-NFIs should be distributed to the IDPs in Raja Town		<i>IOM</i>	<i>As soon as possible</i>

Assessment information

IRNA stands for “Initial Rapid Needs Assessment”.

Initial: Serves as a 'first look' at locations where immediate emergency humanitarian response is anticipated, and determines immediate priorities for intervention – registration and targeting of caseload can be required as follow-up, or 'blanket' distribution of aid can be actioned directly.

Rapid: Deployed quickly, from a list of pre-trained and pre-qualified humanitarian personnel

Needs Assessment: The IRNA is an Inter-agency and inter-cluster process using an ICWG-endorsed tool, reporting format and methodology – namely The IRNA form, and the IRNA Reporting Template.

The IRNA was endorsed by the South Sudan Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG) and launched in November 2012, combined with training of humanitarian actors at Juba and state level.

The assessment to XX was carried out by the following individuals:

Cluster	Name	Organization	Email	Phone
Health	Stanslaus Barnaba	WHO	stansbarnaba@gmail.com	0956116807
Nutrition	Amoko Richard	AFOD	richardamoko@gmail.com	0955186331
Nutrition	Akedi Pasca	AFOD	akedipasca@gmail.com	0955299063
Nutrition	Akulia Grace	AFOD	graceakulia@rocketmail.com	0956273493
FSL	Karlo Nuri	WFP	Karlo.nuri@wfp.org	0911427063
NFIs	Futur Surur	IOM	fsurur@iom.int	0913206668
NFIs	Charles Valerio	IOM	cvelario@iom.int	0912092732
Education	Mawa John Kenyi	AFOD	jkenymawa@gmail.com	0955048633
Protection	Livio Dominic	MoGSD	liviodominic@gmail.com	0955050455
Protection	Luol James Deng	UNHCR	jamesd@unhcr.org	0955709390
Protection:	Virginia Riddy	UNHCR	riddy@unhcr.org	0954043178
Protection	Peter Waure	RRP-UNMISS	waurep@un.org	0954989541
WASH	Isaac Imerio	RWS	isaacimer@yahoo.com	0955452053
Coordination	Joyce Asha Francis	OCHA	ashafrancis@un.org	0922473110
Coordination	Peter Nene Bubu	RRC Raja County Coordinator		0955764956/0912884304
Coordination	William Daniel	RRC Wau Head office		0954858560
Coordination	Moseray Sesay	OCHA	Sesay26@un.org	0922473110